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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR FILING DATE APPLICATION NO. 64100/111 9370 JAMIN PANDANA 12/10/1999 09/458,858

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02/11/2003

MARION P METELSKI ESQ AMSTER ROTHSTEIN & EBENSTEIN 90 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, NY 10016

EXAMINER WU, XIAO MIN PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT

2674

DATE MAILED: 02/11/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.







Office Action Summary

Application No. **09/458,858**

Applicant(s)

Examiner A

Xiao Wu

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PANDANA



			-4	the server and anon addross -
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	on the cover sh	eet with	the correspondence address
Period f	or Reply	TO EXPIRE	3	MONTH(S) FROM
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.				
- Extensi	ons of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In r	no event, however, r	nay a reply b	e timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the
	date of this communication. eriod for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the	e statutory minimum	of thirty (30	o) days will be considered timely.
If NO p	eriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply at	nd will expire SIX (o) e application to beco	me ABANDO	ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Anv rei	by received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	his communication, e	ven if timely	filed, may reduce any
eamed Status	parent term adjustment. See 57 Gr. 1.75 (5).			
1) 🔯	Responsive to communication(s) filed on Dec 19, 2	002		<u> </u>
2a) 🗌	his action is FINAL . 2b) 🔀 This action is non-final.			
3) 🗆	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposit	tion of Claims			
4) 💢	Claim(s) <u>1-13</u>		· · ·	is/are pending in the application.
4	a) Of the above, claim(s)			
5) 🗆	Claim(s)			is/are allowed.
	Claim(s) <u>1-13</u>			
7) 🗆	Claim(s)			
8) 🗆	Claims			
Applica	tion Papers		·.	
9) 🗆	The specification is objected to by the Examiner.			
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are	a) 🗆 accept	ed or b)	\square objected to by the Examiner.
•	Applicant may not request that any objection to the d			
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on	is	s: a) 🗆 a	approved b) \square disapproved by the Examiner
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply			
12)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exami	iner.		
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) □ All b) □ Some* c) □ None of:				
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have			
	2. \square Certified copies of the priority documents hav			
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority d application from the International Bure	au (PCT Rule	17.2(a)).	
*S	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of th			
14)	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic			
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.				
15)	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	priority under	35 U.S.	C. 33 120 and/or 121.
Attachm		A) Intensions 9	Summan, IDT	O-413) Paper No(s).
	otice of References Cited (PTO-892)			nt Application (PTO-152)
	otice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	6) Other:	nvillidi Fa(8)	is reprincistal (F I V 102)
3) 📙 ln	formation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	of Cubi:		

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- 1. This office action is in response to the Appeal Brief filed 12/19/2002. The rejection made in the previous office action is withdrawn. A new office action on the merits is provides as follows.
- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 2 and 6-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poisner (US Patent No. 5,943,506).

As to claims 1, 7 and 12, Poisner discloses an input device for a computer system, comprising: a keyboard (34, Fig. 1) connecting to a function controller (32, Fig. 1) for providing output signals for use in the computer system in accordance with a Universal Serial Bus technique; and a pointing device (36, Fig. 1) coupled to the function controller, the keyboard and the pointing device sharing the function controller. It is noted that Poisner does not specifically disclose that the keyboard having a function controller or the function controller is the only controller in said keyboard. However, Poisner discloses that in one embodiment, with exception of USB keyboard 34 and USB pointing device 36, all other elements 12-30 are disposed on a motherboard (not shown), i.e. either an integral part of the motherboard, surface mounted to the motherboard, or interconnected to the motherboard through sockets or connectors (col. 3, lines 9-15). Clearly, Poisner suggests that the keyboard controller is not disposed on a motherboard or

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inside of the PC and it could be outside of the PC. Poisner further suggest that the present invention may be practiced on computer system with some of the enumerated elements packaged/interconnected differently, without some of the enumerated elements or with other additional elements (col. 4, lines 9-15). Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have integrated the keyboard controller into the keyboard since Poisner suggests that the keyboard controller could be outside of the PC and with some of the enumerated elements packaged/interconnected differently.

As to claim 2, Poisner discloses the pointing device is hardwired to the function controller.

As to claims 6, 10, 13, Poisner discloses that the pointing device is a dumb.

As to claim 8, Poisner discloses that the keyboard is recognized by the computer system as a USB function.

As to claim 9, Poisner discloses that the function controller (32) is the only controller in the keyboard device.

As to claim 11, Poisner discloses that the keyboard and mouse are recognized by the computer system as a composite USB device.

4. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poisner (US Patent No. 5,943,506) in view of Brendzel et al. (US Patent No. 5,706,031).

As to claims 3-5, it is noted that Poisner does not disclose that the pointing device is a wireless device. Brendzel is cited to teach a wireless pointing device using either infrared or radio frequency for communication. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

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have modified Poisner with the features of the wireless communication as taught by Brendzel, so as to increase the freedom of operating the inputting device.

Claims 1-2 and 6-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 5. Poisner (US Patent No. 5,943,506) in view of Duncan et al. (US Patent No. 5,847,695).

Note the discussion of Poisner above. Poisner does not clearly state that the keyboard controller is located in the keyboard. However, Duncan provides an evidence that a USB keyboard controller can be located inside an input device such as a mouse/keypad device rather than the computer (col. 3, lines 19-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have integrated the keyboard controller into the keyboard device because it is an alternative way to put the keyboard controller inside of the computer or inside of the keyboard.

As to claim 2, Poisner discloses the pointing device is hardwired to the function controller. As to claims 6, 10, 13, Poisner discloses that the pointing device is a dumb.

As to claim 8, Poisner discloses that the keyboard is recognized by the computer system as a USB function.

As to claim 9, Poisner discloses that the function controller (32) is the only controller in the keyboard device.

As to claim 11, Poisner discloses that the keyboard and mouse are recognized by the computer system as a composite USB device.

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6. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poisner (US Patent No. 5,943,506) in view of Duncan et al. (US Patent No. 5,847,695) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brendzel et al. (US Patent No. 5,706,031).

As to claims 3-5, it is noted that Poisner and Duncan do not disclose that the pointing device is a wireless device. Brendzel is cited to teach a wireless pointing device using either infrared or radio frequency for communication. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Poisner and Duncan with the features of the wireless communication as taught by Brendzel, so as to increase the freedom of operating the inputting device.

- 7. Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xiao Wu whose telephone number is (703) 305-4721.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hierpe, can be reached on (703) 305-4709.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377

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February 3, 2003

XIAO WU PRIMARY EXAMINER ART UNIT 2674